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ACUTA

The Association for Telecommunications Professionals in Higher Education

Addressing
Voice, Data, and Video
Communications Needs
for Higher Education

August, 2001

NEWS

Safety First at Seton Hall

James Bauchkey, Director
Systems & Communications Support

Ana Follo, Manager of Communications

Seton Hall University (SHU) maintains and operates its own voice and data network. The voice network consists of five NEC 2400 PBXs and approximately 6000 extensions. The data network consists of an ATM backbone supporting approximately 7,000 wired connections and fifty wireless access points. A staff of six directly supports the voice and data network.

In August 2000, it was decided that the current solution for the University's community for obtaining local emergency assistance needed to be improved. At the highest level, the University made a strong commitment to increase safety and even exceed the state's requirements.

At the time, individuals needing local emergency assistance contacted Campus Public Safety and Security, who then determined if local emergency services should be contacted. This delay became viewed as unacceptable to the University community to dial 911 directly, be acceptable to Campus Public Safety and Security, and adhere to state guidelines.

A team was formed that consisted of Jim Bauchkey, Director Systems and Communications Support, Ana Follo, Manager of Communications, and John Jordan, Senior Communications Engineer. After meetings with various vendors, the team recommended, and SHU Executive Director of Information Technology Services Bernd Walter accepted, a product called 911 Alert from Xtend to provide the solution. During this process we also discussed our solution with the state's 911 Compliance Office. They requested that we keep them informed and coordinate testing with them.

Next the team created a project plan that outlined all the necessary tasks including integrating with our PBXs, integrating with the state emergency assistance system, gathering the extension location information, and testing. We were the first to implement this type of system in the state. A few unknowns had to be addressed as we moved forward necessitating occasional adjustments to the project plan. The SHU team met daily on this project, and typically had a weekly conference call with Xtend. We had discussions with the state's 911 Compliance Office as necessary.

The team realized that if the system were not implemented error free, there was a very high risk of exposure. If someone tried contacting local emergency services and the system failed, there could be a catastrophic outcome with the University held legally and morally responsible. This exposure became very critical as top management pressed for the implementation of the system as soon as possible, with safety being the number one priority.

As one of the first private institutions in the country to implement a multi-

ceptable and Systems and Communications Support was charged with implementing a new system that would remove this delay,

tion, and providing a solution for system failure. The planning process for this project had to be very dynamic since we

location 911 system, we were faced with a several major challenges. The first was

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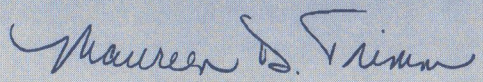
From the President

Maureen Trimm
Stanford University



In the summer of 1964, my family moved from Illinois to New Jersey, just in time to establish a beachhead for our relatives to journey east to visit the sights, especially the New York World's Fair. My most vivid memory about the many trips we took to the Fair, other than the great "bel-gem" waffles sold all over the fairgrounds, was the fantastic pavilions that glorified American industry and technology. The Space Age, the Consumer Age, and the Computer Age were just beginning.

The country had recently leaped the race to the moon, and in its backlash, schoolchildren were crammed into math and sciences. The Bell Telephone Picturephone was really a marvel. I remember sitting in the booth talking to the small black-and-white image of my cousin who was sitting in a similar booth on the other side of the room. No, this was not the seminal moment in my life that led to a career in telecommunications, but it was a teenager's delight on the threshold of technology about to change the way we live. (Now if only the General Electric pavilion's theme of "energy too cheap to measure" could have come true rather than what we Californians are now facing.) Of course, many of the Fair's prognostications about computing and communications turned out to be but a dim glimpse of what the next four decades would bring.

As I look forward to traveling to Lake Buena Vista for the ACUTA annual conference, I plan to spend some time at EPCOT and Disney World, where much of what that 1964 New York World's Fair presented as a glorious future is now part of our daily work and play lives. My computer at home has Internet videoconferencing capabilities over a high-speed DSL line with better resolution than even commercial TV did in 1964, to say nothing of that Picturephone image. I may be paying through the nose for electricity, but it powers an abundance of convenience tools that we all take for granted.

If we could look into what the next four decades would bring in terms of technology (and, by the way, knowing what the NASDAQ would be doing would be quite helpful), we might be as amazed and probably as skeptical as the reviewers were of the Bell Picturephone in 1964. I am truly fortunate to work in a field where thinking strategically about technology futures is expected, and most fortunate to be part of ACUTA where we gather to talk about today's operational issues and tomorrow's plans. Our colleges and universities are the place where many of Tomorrowland's real miracles are being thought up today.

For us in ACUTA, we will need leadership, vision, and strategic thinking as we design strategies that work today and lay the groundwork for the next revolution in telecommunications. During the next 12 months, I want to explore with you the concept of strategic thinking—about our profession, about our technologies, and about ACUTA. See you in Tomorrowland!

Route to:

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ACUTA EVENTS

Fall Seminars
October 21–24, 2001
Albuquerque, NM
Hyatt Regency

Winter Seminars
January 13–16, 2002
Ft. Lauderdale, FL
Wyndham Resort and Spa

Spring Seminars
April 28–May 1, 2002
Philadelphia, PA
Wyndham Franklin Plaza Hotel

31st Annual Conference
July 14–18, 2002
Reno/Lake Tahoe, NV
John Ascuaga's Nugget Hotel

ACUTA members may read about the latest developments in telecommunications- and Internet-related issues in the most recent **Legislative and Regulatory Update**, an electronic newsletter pre-

WhatIs.com

For those who find themselves lost in today's ocean of technological jargon, a Web site has been developed to help you keep your head above water.

WhatIs.com is home to a searchable IT-specific encyclopedia, containing thousands of the most current IT-related words. In addition, headings of other helpful features such as "Tech Happenings," "Word of the Day," and "Find a Job" line the top of the screen.

For example, when "PKI" is typed into WhatIs.com's search engine, the site returns four categories of matches: whatis.com Terms, Best Web Link Categories, News Headlines, and Expert Technical Advice. Whatis.com provides a very thorough explanation of PKI—public key infrastructure—including what it is, how it works, and links to other sites that offer more information on the subject.

"This Web site is tremendously helpful in learning new terms and understanding a variety of technology issues," says Anne Apicella (who is now with Qwest Wireless, L.L.C). "You can look up just about anything and the site provides straightforward, understandable explanations."

Thanks for the heads-up, Anne!

ACUTA LEGISLATIVE & REGULATORY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Whitney L. Johnson

D C Update

Nortel Users Group

According to *The Telecom Manager's Voice Report* (VR 7/2), at a recent users group meeting the new PBX division boss Eric Ross invited users to call him—at home or the office—anytime they're not satisfied as they escalate up the service provider chain of command. Nortel is really trying to get things fixed quicker and keep customers happy. It would be great if all of the telecom companies that ACUTA members are working with would at least provide a chain of command list for institutions to use when there are problems that need care provided by the vendor. So last month, about 80 percent of the other states either have considered or are now considering banning the use of mobile phones while driving. (TR 7/2, 6/25)

Multitenant Buildings

When the FCC announced the guideline on access to multitenant buildings a few months ago, they indicated that they would be collecting information for about eight months in preparation for any changes needed. They just announced that they were delaying the expected request for information until about the end of November this year. (TR 7/2)

gress. The fees are expected to cover the $200.1 million in operating costs during fiscal year 2001. (TR 7/9)

Most likely none of these fees will apply directly to colleges and universities, but they will be paid by some of the companies in the telecom industry that serve the institutions. As we have seen in the past, these companies will pass the fees on to customers through higher rates for service. Watch your monthly bill.

Universal Service Fund

The FCC has imposed a $137,000 forfeiture against PTT Telecom, Inc., for "willfully and

pared monthly by Wiley, Rein & Fielding. Members may also access archived copies of back issues of this document at www.acuta.org/legislation/index.cfm.

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often customers have trouble keeping up with the turnover and changes in local representatives.

VR relayed the following numbers for Mr. Ross: Work: 919/991-4600; Home: 919/518-2998 and noted that when they checked the accuracy of these numbers they got through immediately.

Long Distance at a Pay Phone

AT&T has asked the FCC for permission to discontinue interstate sent-paid coin service, and the FCC has asked for comments. The sent-paid phone calls are the long distance calls that are made from a pay phone and paid for by inserting coins. AT&T has indicated that they will provide customer education on the use of prepaid calling cards as an alternative. (*Telecommunications Reports* 7/9)

Some customer groups want AT&T to continue to provide the usual pay phone service where long distance calls can be paid using coins, expressing concern that the plan to stop providing this service could leave "millions of the nation's most vulnerable population without access to long distance telephone service." AT&T has indicated that they would have a message on the pay phones at least a month before the change takes place to alert the customers of the plan and indicate the date of the change. (TR 7/2)

This application will be granted to AT&T in 31 days from its filing if the FCC does not intervene.

New York Drivers

In the New York legislature the bill that would make it illegal to use a hand held mobile phone while driving passed quickly and has been signed into law. New York is the first state to enact such a law. As noted

it may be a while before the issue of building access by telecom service providers is changed. As it stands educational Institutions seem to be in control on campus.

Internet Over Power Lines

This is the first time I have noted activites in Europe, but we may soon see some trials of it here. On July 1 a company that provides electric power in Germany started providing high speed Internet service in two cities over the electric powerlines. A pilot project has been going on in the city of Essen for quite a while involving 200 homes and a school. By the end of the year it is expected that the entire Ruhr Valley will have this service.

The technology does have some limitations. In order to keep the levels of interfering radiation very low, they are using low transmission power levels, so the transmission range is only about 300 meters. This has to do with how far the user is from the transformer serving the power outlet being used. The technology transforms any standard electric outlet into a dedicated high-speed connection to the Internet. Multiple users plugged into the same electric circuit can each have their own Internet connection. The data transfer speeds with this technology are as high as 2 Mbps. The cost is considerably less than the cost of modems using telephone lines. (TR 7/9)

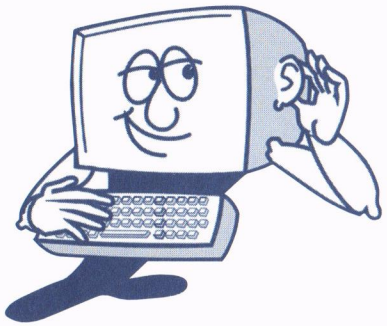
FCC Fees May Increase

On July 2 the FCC released a report and order that increased fees by about 7.5 percent. The Communications Act of 1934, as amended, requires the FCC to assess and collect regulatory fees to recover the costs incurred in carrying out enforcement, policy and rulemaking, international, and user-information activities. The amount of these costs is determined annually by Con-

repeatedly failing to make required contributions to the USF. The company, as of last March, owed almost $1 million in unpaid USF contributions. The forfeiture had to be paid by about mid July or the case would be turned over to the Department of Justice. (TR 6/18)

The FCC has waived certain aspects of the Commission's rules regarding the way incumbent local exchange carriers (ILECs) that operate under rate-of-return regulation recover their contributions to the federal USF. This is because of an Appeals Court decision which held that the Commission can't allow ILECs to recover USF contributions through access charges, even if they do so voluntarily. (TR 6/18)

A few months ago the FCC proposed "streamlining and simplifying" the way it collects USF contributions. The proposals include limiting how carriers recover contributions from their customers and using a flat-rate assessment. They also asked whether the assessment should be based on current or projected revenues. The flat-rate idea has not been well accepted in the industry. In general the ILECs want no part of the flat-rate plan. Some see no need for a radical change in the way the USF is calculated. The smaller rural companies are very concerned that the flat-rate would cause their contribution to increase considerably. The IXCs seem to be in favor of the flat-rate idea. (TR 7/2)



Overheard on the Listserve:

RF Interference on Campus

Recently, **Rich Lehn of the University of North Dakota** (rich_lehn @operations.und.nodak.edu) posed the following question to the ACUTA listserve:

I understand that a number of you have dealt with cellular/PCS type companies who have installed towers on your campuses. Have any of you had RF interference problems with wireless LANs, medical equipment, or any other systems on your campus? If yes, what type of problems and how was it dealt with? Do you have any language in the contract that protects the campus from a potential problem? Has anyone had RF interference problems with a radio or wireless vendor placing facilities near the campus but not on the campus property, and if so, how did you handle this?

The city is getting ready to approve having a PCS vendor and another cellular vendor place antennas on top of a water tower which belongs to the city but is located on the campus. I want to know if we'll have problems from what others have experienced.

Howie Frisch of **UT Starcom,** small scale PCS equipment vendor, (hfrisch@utstar.com) replied:

PCS operates at (approximately) 1900 MHz. Your wireless LANs operate at 2400 MHz and "most" medical equipment is at 900 MHz with some at 2400. Cellular, by the way, operates at 800 MHz.

a particular example) because that operates in the same spectrum as 802.11b LANs. Cellular or PCS should not cause a problem there.

That said, I do believe that some have put different language into contracts with respect to cell sites located on campus. For cells near, but not on campus, there is not much that you can do provided that the license holder stays in their assigned band (they do).

Dave Barta of the **University of Oregon** (dbarta@oregon.uoregon.edu) offered his advice on the situation:

I forwarded your question and Howie Frisch's response to our senior electrical engineer, who is also an RF specialist by avocation and vocation, and here is his response. It doesn't tell you how to write the contract, but does indicate that there's plenty of area for concern.

Bottom line in our contracts with cell providers is that we generally try to situate them reasonably far from equipment which might be sensitive to RF or which generates its own RF and could cause interference for cell sites. We also put clauses in the contracts that say sites generating interference to either more senior sites or other equipment are subject to being unplugged if they don't act very quickly to solve the problems.

Here's what our engineer said:

1. Medical equipment is also prominent in the UHF 450 to 470-MHz spectrum on splinter channels. There are some issues here because the FCC raised the power lev-

the ISM band systems. Cell phones, however, transmit in the 824 to 845-MHz spectrum and thus there is ample frequency separation from the ISM band that well engineered systems should not experience interference problems from modern cell phones.

Digital cellular has some problems with the FCC "emission mask" standards. That is, the FCC rules on the digital cellular emission mask appear not to be strong enough to prevent interference to other users on nearby frequencies in the near and possibly the far fields. This is currently a hot topic, particularly with regard to public safety systems in the 800-MHz spectrum. Public safety 800-MHz systems have received harmful interference from digital cellular systems operating within the FCC required emission mask specifications, i.e., in compliance with the rules.

Note that public safety has a nationwide band plan in the 821 to 824-MHz and 866 to 869-MHz bands. They also share spectrum with other users (Nextel, SMR, business, etc.) in the 806 to 821-MHz and the 851 to 866-MHz bands. Thus campus 800-MHz public safety two-way radio systems may be adversely affected by the siting of digital Nextel and cell phone systems on campus. Frequency and spatial separation are critical parameters to minimize harmful interference to existing 800-MHz campus systems.

Frequencies in the 896 to 901-MHz and 935 to 940-MHz bands are licensed to SMR and business radio system users. Nextel is also a licensee in these bands. Siting these

(FCC) compliant high-powered units causing interference. I believe some are even operating on frequencies not authorized for cordless phones in the US. This could become a real problem if these illegal devices proliferate throughout the country.

Mary L. Pretz-Lawson of **Carnegie Mellon University** (mlpl@Andrew. cmu.edu) offered advice as well:

The language we put into our cellular antenna contract with Verizon (then Bell Atlantic Mobile) is as follows. We were looking to protect our wireless LAN.

"Lessee agrees to have installed radio equipment, which shall not exceed a power level of 30 watts effective Radiated Power per channel, of the type and frequency which will not cause measurable interference to lessor, other current lessees of the premises or neighboring landowners. In the event lessee's equipment causes such interference, and after lessor has notified lessee of such interference, lessee will take all steps necessary to correct and eliminate the interference. Lessor agrees that lessor and/or any other tenants or users of the property who currently have or in the future take possession of lessor's building will be permitted to install only such radio equipment that is of the type and frequency which will not cause measurable interference to lessee. In the event any such lessor's or tenant's equipment causes such interference, lessor will see that the party causing the interference will take all steps necessary to correct and eliminate the interference."

Given that, it is possible for a cell phone (analog or digital at 800 MHz) to cause some problems with 900-MHz equipment because the frequencies are close and the power of the cell phones is high. It is not likely that PCS will do that because the frequency is far enough away to not cause problems.

With respect to LANs, the most common cause of trouble there would be cordless phones (Panasonic's Gigarange Cordless is

els on some splinter channels for other users that could cause interference to the medical devices.

2. Analog cellular sites in the 860 to 890-MHz spectrum shouldn't cause problems to the 902 to 928-MHz ISM (unlicensed) band users, particularly where there is spatial separation and thus the inverse square law greatly diminishes the RF power density. Cell phones, on the other hand, may cause interference if they are very close to

systems on campus may be a concern for campus 900-MHz ISM band systems.

To avoid interference problems, careful consideration must be given to siting cell phone and Nextel (particularly digital) systems on campuses with 800-MHz radio and 900-MHz ISM band systems.

3. With regard to cordless phones, there are some problems with them primarily because of the illegal importation of non

We did have problems early on with a nearby paging tower that was interfering with our wireless LAN at 900 MHz I can't remember the resolution, but we have since moved to the 2.4 GHz range which negated the problem later.

Don't forget microwave ovens! I'm not an RF expert but we found that if the phase of the oven coincided with the wireless LAN (2.4GHz), interference occurred.

Seton Hall

continued from page 1

how to obtain this certain necessary information. We developed a Lotus Notes application that executed on a Symbol Palm Terminal and hired five temporary workers to physically visit all locations on campus and obtain the required information. Using temporary workers proved challenging and required some additional work for the Communciations Support staff, but finally the information was obtained.

The second challenge was working with Verizon on the successful installation and testing of the PSALI trunks. Because we were the first to implement this type of system, Verizon had to perform some design implementation for these recently released circuits. The Verizon field technicians were not familiar with the implementation, but after a couple of weeks, Verizon resolved this issue.

Next, the Xtend system was not able to interface with the state's emergency system. Except for SHU's involvement in testing, this issue was resolved in a few weeks between Xtend and Verizon.

The final challenge was the relationship of location information to extension. Because Verizon only recognizes the numbering plan assigned by Verizon, and because SHU is a self-maintained campus, the numbering plan included numbers not recognized by Verizon (virtual extensions). The Communications Support staff had to adjust the information obtained by the temporary workers that performed the inventory to include the closest direct inward dial (DID) to a virtual. This work had to be performed at a later date because at the time the temporary workers performed the inventory, the design of the system should have handled this. Because we were leading edge with this system, the system was being designed as we were implementing.

When a SHU community member places a call to 911, the extension, floor, room, and building data are transmitted simultaneously to the 911 dispatcher and SHU's Public Safety and Security dispatcher. At the same time a strobe light indicator in SHU Public Safety and Security dispatch office is activated, two SHU alpha pagers, and two printers (one in SHU dispatch and one in the switch room) receive the information, and the voice recording device

activates. This ensures SHU's Public Safety and Security staff as well as the emergency service that the information is always available. In the event of a system failure the PSALI trunks will transmit the call to the emergency service with the main location and the main number while allowing the SHU dispatcher to listen in on the call for further verification.

The team used Microsoft Projects, Microsoft Word, and Lotus Notes as the tools to document this endeavor. The Lotus Notes application is still used today to maintain the ALI information. It has also become the primary source of information for our telephone directory and call accounting system.

This entire project consumed 90 percent of the team's and the Communication Support staff's time during the period of planning and implementation. Approximately $100,000 was allocated to materials, software, server, and temporary help.

Finally, in December 2000, we placed the system in production. All calls to 911 were routed through the Xtend system. There was an e-mail broadcast to the University community and an article in the University's paper, *The Setonian.* By doing this we provided a more secure environment, decreased non-emergency calls (pranks), and established a strong relationship with the South Orange local emergency service offices.

The system allows the University's community to dial 911 directly and passes ALI to both the local emergency services dispatch and SHU's Public Safety and Security dispatch. In addition, the Xtend server implemented at SHU allows for the automatic recording of the conversation, paging, hardcopy, softcopy, and visual notification when a call is placed.

To date, the system has been very reliable. The University's Public Safety and Security Office, as well as the State's 911 Compliance Office are extremely satisfied with the outcome of this project. The University community is also very satisfied because they can now directly contact local emergency services and realize that their safety is a priority for the University.

Seton Hall's presentation was a finalist for this year's ACUTA Excellence in Telecommunications Award. Reach Jim Bauchkey at bauchkja@shu.edu.

Jeri Semer, CAE
Executive Director

From ACUTA Headquarters

ACUTA Recognizes Member Anniversaries

At the Annual Conference, we recognize the milestone 5-10-15-20-25-and this year 30-year memberships. It has become a tradition to list the names of those who celebrate these anniversaries in recognition of their contribution to ACUTA. Thanks to all of you who give so generously of your time and make ACUTA such a powerful voice for higher education telecommunications.

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Robert W. Devenish, Retired
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Daniel Crozier, Calif. State Univ., Chico
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Seamus Doran, Ramapo College of New Jersey
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Sharon Manning, ECCI
Tammy L. Margis, Concordia Univ.
Rebecca Markland, Indiana Univ - Purdue Univ at Indianapolis
Robert A. Mays, Villanova Univ.

Czerniak Named Director-at-Large

Walter Czerniak, Associate Vice President, Information Technology Services, at Northern Illinois University, has been appointed to the position of Director-at-Large on the ACUTA Board for 2001-2002. In accordance with the bylaws, this is a one-year appointment. Czerniak has spoken at ACUTA events and been an active member of the Legislative and Regulatory Affairs Committee.

"My involvement with ACUTA began in the 1980s," Czerniak says, "and I've been an official member since 1995. I'm excited to be on the Board and hope to make a positive contribution."

Welcome New Members

Institutional Members

- North Hennepin Community College, Brooklyn Park, MN. Dick Johnson, 763/424-0964. T2 ..... *www.nh.cc.mn.us*
- St. John Fisher College, Rochester, NY. Kevin Johnson, 716/385-8127. T1 ..... *www.sjfc.edu*
- Univ. of Arkansas, Pine Bluff, AR. Maurice Ficklin, 870/575-4713. T2 ..... *www.uapb.edu*
- Univ. of Mississippi Med. Ctr., Jackson, MS. Robbie Simon, 601/984-1002. T1 ..... *www.umc.edu*
- Univ. of Wisconsin, Eau Claire, WI. Nancy Revak, 715/836-4272. T3 ..... *www.uwec.edu*

Corporate Affiliate Members

COPPER LEVEL

Allot Communications, Burlingame, CA. Kat Marquez, 650/401-2244 ..... *www.allot.com*

Control of bandwidth usage is an important concern. Allot's NetEnforcer can control access and manage bandwidth to shared file applications (Napster, iMesh) as well as prioritize critical network traffic while allocating bandwidth by student or dorm room.

ATL Enterprises, Inc., Stamford, CT. Matt McCoy, 203/327-0907 ..... *www.buy-atl.com*

ATL provides wholesale unused/refurbished equipment. ATL carries the complete line of equipment: Avaya/Lucent, Nortel, Mitel, TIE/Nitsuko, Toshiba and Aspect call centers. ATL offers repair services, technical assistance and one-year advance replacement warranty.

Harris Corporation, Camarillo, CA. Christopher Reiff, 805/389-2183 ..... *www.harris.com*

Harris' Network Support Division provides a complete range of communications products to enhance and manage network infrastructures and is an industry leader in products and systems to help service providers test, support, manage, and maintain telecommunication networks.

Plaintree Systems, Inc., Ottawa, ON, Canada. Dennis Robinson, 613/274-7979 ..... *www.plaintree.com*

Plaintree Systems' WAVEBRIDGE series of optical wireless links use Class 1, unconditionally eye-safe LEDs to provide high-speed network connections, bypassing the need for expensive cable installation or frequency licensing.

Siemens Carrier Networks, Boca Raton, FL. Eileen Nolan, 860/663-3174 ..... *www.siemens.com*

Siemens Information & Communication Networks, Inc., with subsidiaries Siemens Carrier Networks LLC, Siemens Enterprise Networks LLC, and Optisphere Networks, Inc., is a leading provider of integrated voice and data networks and solutions for enterprises, carriers, and service providers.

System Development Co. of NH, Inc., Manchester, NH. Detta Donoghue, 603/629-4218 ..... *www.sdc-nh.com*

SDC, developer of CTI solutions, offers powerful applications that support and enhance your communications center. The IntelliDESK® portfolio includes PC-based attendant with enterprise-wide directory, WebServices Desktop Directories and IntelliDESK with SpeechSite™, a speech-enabled autoattendant.

Positions Available

For complete descriptions of these and other positions, we encourage you to access the ACUTA Web site at www.acuta.org. If you do not have Internet access, call Pat Scott, ACUTA Communications Manager, 859/278-3338 x21 for more details.

Telecommunications Specialist I, University of Maine, Orono

Send cover letter, resume and 3 letters of reference to: Leslie Shaw, University of Maine, Information Technologies, Telecom Bldg., Orono, ME 04469

Voice Operations Manager, Plymouth State College

Send cover letter, resume and names and telephone numbers of three references to: Plymouth State College, Human Resources #14, 17 High Street, Plymouth, NH 03264

Manager, Software Support Services, Longwood College

Submit letter of interest, resume, and references to: Longwood College, Human Resources, 201 High Street, 335 Lancaster Hall, Farmville, VA 23909. Fax: 434.395.2666 AA/EOE

Board Report

The ACUTA Board of Directors will meet in Lake Buena Vista on July 28. A report will be issued following that meeting.

Richard McCreedy, Wayne State Univ.
John McGuire, St. Charles Co. Comm. College
Kent McKelvey, San Diego State Univ.
Gerry Methuen, Grant MacEwan College
Patrick D. Miller, United States Intl. Univ.
Marjorie Minnigh, Tufts Univ.
Nancy Molloy, Berklee College of Music
Amy S. Moore, Morehead State Univ.
Steve Morrow, Northwestern College
David J. Netz, Dordt College
Monica T. Nicholas, Sinclair Comm. College
Wendy L. Nichols, UNC Charlotte
Tony Okuley, Bluffton College
Jerry Olson, Univ. of New Hampshire
Rick O'Ryan, Western New Mexico Univ.
Kathyrn Paschke, Riverside Comm. College
Christopher B. Peabody, Georgetown Univ.
Joseph Petragnani, Saint Joseph's Univ.
Shirley Pettiford, Rutgers Univ., Newark
Lawrence D. Popple, Quinsigamond Comm. Coll.
Robert Radford, Westmoreland Co. Comm. Coll.
Annette Reband, Ferris State Univ.
Sue Matoy Rieser, State of Wisc.
Bob Roehrig, Aurora Univ.
Sam J. Rule, BellSouth Business Systems
Neil S. Sachnoff, Middlesex Co. College
Henry Saltiel, Adelphi Univ.
Melanie Scarpa, Fairleigh Dickinson Univ.
Glenn Schneider, Samford Univ.
Carole Sedlock, Univ. of Toledo
Diane Sempler, Cornell Univ.
Linda L. Shoaff, Chapman Univ.
Jennifer Spade, WorldCom
K. C. Stevens, SUNY at New Paltz
Tammy Stockton, Univ. of Washington
Neal Sturm, Fairleigh Dickinson Univ.
Brent Sutton, Univ. of No. Carolina at Chapel Hill
Stella B. Syracuse, Miami - Dade Comm. College
Edward J. Tully, IN Higher Ed. Telecom System
Richard D. Valente, John Carroll Univ.
Robert Valenti, Fairleigh Dickinson Univ.
Mark Walker, Mercer Univ.
Ninette Waters, Agnes Scott College
Cherie Wheatley, Univ. of the Virgin Islands
Elizabeth J. Williams, Keene State College
Daniel Wilson, Binghamton Univ.
Rita Worley, Stephens College
Bob Zepeda, Calif. State Univ.-Fullerton